In the Claims:

Claim 1. (Currently amended) A method for noninvasively determining the concentration of a blood constituent comprising the steps of:

providing a tissue probe, having said tissue probe including a first radiation emitter adapted to emit radiation with having a first wavelength and a first radiation detector configured adapted to receive the first wavelength said radiation after absorbance through a radiation path length of the a patient's blood;

measuring absorbance of the <u>said</u> patient's blood by <u>emitting</u> <u>transmitting said</u> radiation at the <u>said</u> first wavelength through the <u>said</u> patient's blood and detecting the <u>said</u> radiation after passage through the <u>said</u> patient's blood;

varying the volume of <u>said patient's</u> blood <u>through gravitational force</u> to change the <u>said path length</u> of the <u>said tissue</u> probe to provide multiples of <u>said path length</u>;

measuring absorbance of the <u>said</u> patient's blood at each multiple of the <u>said</u> path length; and

determining the concentration of the blood constituent based upon-the changing on said measured absorbance.

- Claim 2. (Currently amended) The method of elaim Claim 1, wherein the said blood constituent comprises hemoglobin.
- Claim 3. (Currently amended) The method of elaim Claim 1, wherein the said blood is comprises venous blood.
- Claim 4. (Currently amended) The method of elaim Claim 1, wherein the said blood is comprises arterial blood.
- Claim 5. (Currently amended) The method of elaim Claim 1, further comprising the step of:

verifying the <u>said</u> determination of concentration by comparing the <u>said</u> radiation path length multiplied by the <u>said</u> determined concentration to the <u>said</u> measured absorbance.

Claim 6. (Currently amended) The method of elaim Claim 1, wherein the said step of providing a tissue probe comprises providing a tissue probe having a first and second radiation emitter with a first and second wavelength emitters, said first radiation emitter being adapted to emit first radiation having a first wavelength, said second radiation emitter being adapted to emit second radiation having a second wavelength, and a first and second radiation detector configured detectors adapted to receive the said first and second wavelengths radiations, respectively, after absorbance through a radiation path length of the said patient's blood and wherein the said step of measuring the said absorbance comprises measuring the said absorbance at the said first and second wavelengths.

Claims 7 - 52. (Withdrawn)

Claim 53. (Currently amended) A method for noninvasively determining the concentration of a blood constituent comprising the steps of:

providing a <u>at least one</u> tissue probe, having said tissue probe including a first radiation emitter with <u>adapted to emit radiation having</u> a first wavelength and a first radiation detector configured <u>adapted</u> to receive the first wavelength <u>said radiation</u> after absorbance through a first path length of the <u>a</u> patient's blood;

measuring absorbance of the <u>said</u> patient's blood by <u>emitting transmitting said</u> radiation at the <u>said</u> first wavelength through the <u>said</u> patient's blood and detecting the said radiation after passage through the <u>said</u> patient's blood;

ealculating determining absorbance values of the said patient's blood at multiples of the said path length; and

determining the concentration of the blood constituent based upon the changing on said absorbance values.

Claim 54. (Withdrawn)

Claim 55. (Currently amended) A method for noninvasively determining the concentration of a blood constituent comprising the steps of:

providing a <u>at least a first</u> tissue probe, having <u>said tissue probe including</u> a first radiation emitter <u>adapted to emit radiation</u> and a first radiation detector configured <u>adapted</u> to receive <u>said</u> radiation after absorbance through the <u>a</u> patient's blood;

measuring <u>first</u> absorbance of the <u>said</u> patient's blood by <u>emitting</u> <u>transmitting</u>

<u>said</u> radiation at a first wavelength through the <u>said</u> patient's blood and detecting the <u>said</u>

<u>first wavelength</u> radiation after passage through the <u>said</u> patient's blood;

measuring <u>second</u> absorbance of <u>the said</u> patient's blood by emitting <u>said</u> radiation at a second wavelength through <u>the said</u> patient's blood and detecting <u>the said second</u> <u>wavelength</u> radiation after passage through <u>the said</u> patient's blood; and

determining the concentration of the blood constituent based upon the on said first and second absorbance at the first and second wavelengths.

Claim 56. (New) The method of Claim 53, wherein said blood constituent comprises hemoglobin.

Claim 57. (New) The method of Claim 53, wherein said blood comprises venous blood.

Claim 58. (New) The method of Claim 53, wherein said blood comprises arterial blood.

Claim 59. (New) The method of Claim 55, wherein said blood constituent comprises hemoglobin.

Claim 60. (New) The method of Claim 55, wherein said blood comprises venous blood.

Claim 61. (New) The method of Claim 55, wherein said blood comprises arterial blood.

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